THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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TOWN 11-8
MOFUSSIL 13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

THE mail train arrived at Howrah this morning about three hours late, having been derailed at Shekoabad under the following circumstances. A Sikh soldier sleeping, when entering the station, was awakened by the starting of the train, and at once tried to jump from it with a large bag containing his belongings. The man alighted on the platform, but lost hold of the bag, which fell between the platform and the train, and then passed under the wheels of a second class carriage, next which Sir David Barbour in his saloon carriage and another gentleman were travelling. Whether the bag contained the Sikh's bread and butter, or something else equally hard, two carriages were derailed —the first of them jumping over the obstacle, the wheels falling down again off the track, and the buffers of the carriage plumping through the panels of an adjoining carriage. Fortunately for the lives of the passengers, the train came to a stand with a violent jerk only.

IT is said that the Burdwan Adoption Commission will sit at Lahore for three months, and that the cost to the Court of Wards alone, on behalf of the Maharaj Koomar Beejoy Chand Mahatap Bahadoor, will be Rs 75,000 a month. Mr. Eggar of the firm of the Government solicitors, will be in charge of collecting evidence on behalf of the Court of Wards, and he will have his remuneration at the rate of Rs. 350 a day, besides travelling allowance. Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee will represent the Court on Rs. 1,000 a day, and there will be a Recorder of evidence retained on Rs. 250 a day.

IN the October *Contemporary* Mr. W. S. Lilly again falls foul of "Mr. Herbert Spencer. A few months ago Mr. Lilly examined into the primary doctrines upon which Mr. Spencer's philosophy rests, and came to the uncompromising conclusion that the foundations of his system are not established facts, but unverified assumptions, and that "the vast edifice of problematic conceptions reared upon them is a premature generalization of crude hypotheses." In speaking of his philosophy of ethics Mr. Lilly says :—"Even if Mr. Spencer were warranted in his view of Christianity as an outworn creed, the necessity for his new ethical doctrine has not, in truth, arisen : becsuse the old data of ethics, though doubtless enforced with most cogent sanctions by religion, are, in themselves, independent of religion. Here, again, it is but lost labour that Mr. Spencer has risen early and late, taken rest, and eaten the bread of carefulness. His work is vitiated by fundamental errors. The old ethics which he seeks to replace is not theological, any more than is the new ethics, which he offers us 'scientific.' The real issue before the world is between transcendental and materialistic morality : between metaphysical and physical morality : between a morality grounded upon a necessity which issues from the reason of things, and corresponding with the postulates of inward experience, and a morality which resovles the 'ought' of Conscience, into a social product generated by cowardice, and the law within into a cerebral calculatiug machine."

AMONG the presents sent by the Queen to the royal bride at Athens is a part of the tribute which, as Empress of India, she receives every year from the Maharajah of Cashmere.

THE returns of India's foreign trade for the first six months of the year indicate a substantial improvement. The imports rose in value by over one crore, and the exports by nearly four and a half crores—the latter increase being almost wholly accounted for by larger shipments of seeds and raw cotten.

A son of a late Sirdar formerly belonging to the Punjab Civil Service, but for some years a political refugee residing at Pondicherry, took a passage in a private steamer for Marseilles, but finding that his movements were watched by some English-looking peons he refused to embark, fearing the consequences *at Colombo. Taken in connection with the late escape in disguise of the Meingoon Prince the circumstance is regarded as suspicious.*

TUESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

IT is not at all improbable that Sir Barnes Peacock may soon retire from the Judicial Committee. He is the only remaining paid member of that body, and on his retirement, it is said, no successor will be appointed, but instead there will be a fourth Lord of Appeal created with a life peerage, who, like the rest of the Lords in Ordinary, will take his turn to sit on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

A LARGE number of statistics have been collected in connection with the Paris Exhibition, and of these probably the most interesting are those which deal with the total number of journals published in the whole world. These have been collated by *La Nature*. The facts given show that Germany has the honour of publishing the largest number of periodicals in Europe, these numbering 5,500, of which 800 are dailies. The oldest German journal is the *Gazette des Postes*, of Frankfort, founded, in 1616 ; the most widely circulated, the *Berliner Tageblatt*, issues but 55,000 copies. After Germany comes England, which publishes over 3,000 newspapers, 809 of which are dailies. France follows with a nearly equal number, of which only a quarter are dailies, bi-weeklies, or tri-weeklies. Italy holds the fourth rank by publishing 1,400 journals, of which 170 are dailies. In Austria-Hungary there are 1,200 journals, of which 150 are dailies. So far as other countries are concerned, Spain follows with 850, and Russia with 800. In Greece journals are proportionately numerous, every little market town and village having one. Athens publishes 54, all of which are dailies. In Switzerland there are 450 journals published, and Belgium and Holland furnish an almost equal number. In Sweden, Norway, and Portugal journalism is but little cultivated, while in Turkey it is quite active. In all, Europe is credited with over 20,000 journals. Turning to Asia, the figures show that here no fewer than 3,000 newspapers are issued, most of which appear in Japan and the British Indies. In China the *King Pau* (official journal of Pekin) issues three editions a day on paper of different colours ; Japan, on the other hand, publishes 1,500. Africa makes but a very poor show, having but 200 newspapers, 30 of which are published in Egypt, and the rest in European colonies. America has a large share of representation in the world's press, the United States alone issuing 12,500 papers, 1,000 of which are dailies. In Canada 700 journals are published, most of which are French. Australia is credited with 700 papers, all of which are English.

ONE Mr. Thomas Lough writes about Maharaja Dhalip Singh to a London morning paper :—"On one of my visits to the exhibition, my attention was drawn to a shabby-looking individual loitering about the bars of the Indian Pavilion. On enquiry I found that this was the runaway Maharaja. My informant introduced me to him, and he immediately began to pour out a long tirade against the English Government. He said if I were a voter, the chief object for which I ought to use my influence should be to obtain for him the restoration of his rights. I learn that he came almost every afternoon to the Pavilion. In the Native attendants he found congenial ground in which to sow his charges against English justice and morality. He got some of these men to explain to him the nature of their engagement, and did all in his power to arouse their suspicions and hostility against the tea companies. He made little progress, however, with this small revolution, and if one might judge by his appearance, he has sunk into very low water indeed." He has sown the wind and must reap the whirlwind.

SIR GEORGE GREAVES has accepted the Bombay command, which he takes over next March from the Duke of Connaught.

THE Sigiri Rock fortress in Ceylon is an extraordinary natural fastness. It has only been ascended by two Europeans This year a member of the Ceylon Civil Service, while ascending it, came across a remarkable picture painted on a rock. It contains thirteen female figures in three-quarter length life-size, beautifully coloured and very fresh. They were painted 1,300 years ago by the order of a king, named *Kasyapa, who lives in Singhalese history as the murderer of his father, and who took refuge in the fastness of Sigiri from* the vengeance of his brothers.

WEDNESDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

THE Calcutta University is likely, we learn, to ask His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor during his visit to the metropolis to accept the honorary degree of LL. D. The same degree was conferred by the University on the Prince of Wales when His Royal Highness was in Calcutta in 1876.

THE report of the operations of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department during last year has been published, from which it is evident that a great deal has yet to be done before the dacoits of Central India and Rajputana are suppressed. The number of reported cases actually increased from 369 to 441, and it is tolerably certain that in some of the States many cases are not reported at all. In the eastern districts of the State a regular campaign was instituted by the Durbar police and troops, and by August 238 dacoits had been captured and 10 killed, while 121 had voluntarily surrendered. The Superintendent of the Department gives some curious information regarding the *modus operandi* of the *vilayiti* dacoits, who infest certain districts of Dhar, Amjhera of Gwalior, Chikulda of Indore, Alirajpore and Jhabua. These foreigners almost invariably start by obtaining employment in the army or the police, in which latter capacity they simply turn the police-station into a robbers' rendezvous. One man, who has now turned approver, relates how he first met a countryman of his by name Nawab Khan, then a sepoy in the Dungarpore State, and how, on being asked about the smallness of his pay, the latter replied he managed very well because he committed robberies and dacoities in company with ten or twelve others, and "his income was therefore not limited to his pay." Colonel Henderson remarks that these *valayilies* are at the bottom of all the crime in the country.

INFORMATION reaches Peshawar from Bajaur to the effect that Mahomed Shah Khan, brother of Umra Khan, has overrun and taken possession of Ispinwars, near Killa Barun, belonging to Malik Fam Jan, eight men of Fam Jan and four of Muhammad Shah Khan being killed. This success has rather discouraged Umra Khan's opponents, and the mullas on both sides, as well as the villagers, are endeavouring to bring about an understanding. For this purpose a Jirga has been sent to Umra Khan. The Shah of Chitral is also said to desire that Fam Jan and Umra Khan should come to terms.

A LARGE ourang outang was very much attached to his master and to the baby boy, who was the pet of the whole family. One day a fire suddenly broke out in the house, and everybody was running here and there to put it out, while the little boy in his nursery was almost forgotten, and when they thought of him the staircase was all in flames. What could be done ? As they were looking up and wondering, a large hairy hand and arm opened the window and presently the monkey appeared with the baby in his arms, and carefully climbed down over the perch, and brought the child safely to his nurse. Nobody else could have done it, for a man cannot climb like a monkey, and is not nearly so strong. This is a true story, and the child who was saved was the young Marquis of Kildare.

WRITING to the *Times*, with reference to the origin of the exclamation "Hurrah !" Dr. C. A. Buchheim, of King's College, London, says :—"I hope you will allow me to point out that, as far as I know, the word is of purely German origin. It is generally assumed to be derived from the imitative interjection *hurr*, describing a rapid movement, from which word the middle High-German *hurren*, 'to move rapidly,' or rather to hurry, has been formed. Hurrah is, therefore, nothing else but an enlarged form of *hurr*, and as I said, of purely Teutonic origin. It would be interesting to know when it was first introduced in this country in the Anglicised form of 'hurray.' In Germany it was frequently used during the Napoleonic wars by the Prussian soldiers, and it also occurs in some political and martial songs of those days. Since then it seems to have been adopted also by other nations, even by the French in the form of *hourra*. Of late the word hurrah seems to have become popular in Germany. It is just possible that the English re-imported it there, or that it was revived through the magnificent poem of 'Hurrah Germania,' written by the Poet Laureate of German people, Ferdinand Freiligrath."

THURSDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

THE discovery of a compound which allows the development of sensitive photographic plates in daylight, or any light whatever, marks a new era in photography. Nuktigonia is the name of the new compound which is to do away with all the restrictions and drudgery of the dark room. By its use the active rays of light are neutralised when the exposed plate is placed in a developer, of which it is a component part. The dark tent, the room with its stuffy atmosphere and dim, ruby-red light, the wonderfully arranged light-tight developing box are likely, therefore, to become things of the past, matters for the historian of photography, or for the shelves of antiquarian museums. The price of nuktigonia is low, one-half penny worth being enough for use in the development of a plate.

THE highest price ever paid for a horse is said to have been given in America for Axtell, a three-year-old stallion, which, having trotted a mile in 2min.-12 secs., found an immediate purchaser for 150,000 dols.

THE Mobant of Tripati has been committed for trial in the North Arcot Sessions Court on charges of criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation. He has been allowed reasonable time to apply to the High Court regarding bail.

THE *Lancet* thus speaks about the poisonous effects of Alcohol :—"Thanks to the folly of mankind, the position of alcohol as a mischief worker and of health is at least as eminent as that which belongs to it in virtue of its right and judicious use. A fact which is not so generally known has, however, been brought to light in some recent returns, which prove that such apparently harmless compounds as "bitters" and "tonics" are also commonly alcoholic in a high degree. Samples examined have revealed the presence of alcohol to an amount varying from 20 to over 40 per cent.

MOST of our readers are aware, no doubt, of the famous Hindu observatory at Benares. The *Times of India* describes it as follows :—

There is a mural quadrant, by means of which the sun's greatest declination and the latitude of the place can be ascertained. There is a gigantic gnomon thirty-six feet long sloping and pointing to the north pole, which is rightly termed *Yantara-Samrat*, or prince of instruments. On each side of it are arcs of a circle so divided as to act as a sun dial. Near to the dial is a small mural quadrant, and to the east is a gigantic equinoxial circle made of stone. Then we come to an instrument called *Chakrayantara*. It consists of a circle of iron, turning on an axis fastened to two walls, and pointing to the north pole. It was intended to show the declination of any star or planet. Not far from it is an azimuth compass, consisting of an outer and inner wall surrounding a broad pillar. The upper part of both walls is graduated into 360 degrees, and shows the points of the compass with iron spikes to work the cardinal points. The Observatory at Benares has fallen into neglect and disuse, and we could find no one to explain the use of the instruments. At one time, the cool cloisters were thronged with sages, who strove to read the destinies, of man in the books of the heavens, and calculated the celestial changes on which the Hindoo festivals depend. Tavernier has given us a description of the Observatory in its palmy days, when two of the young princes of Jeypore were pupils there, studying astronomy under skilful pundits. He writes :—"I saw two of the children of that prince there at school, who had for their masters several Brahmins, who taught them to write and read in a language peculiar to the idolators, priests, and far different from the speech of the common people. Entering into the court of that College, and casting my eyes up, I discovered two galleries that went round the court, where I saw the two princes sitting, attended by several petty lords and Brahmins who made several mathematical figures upon the ground with chalk. The two princes, seeing me, sent to know who I was ; and understanding I was a Frank, they sent for me up, and asked me several questions touching Europe and particularly touching France. Whereupon there being two globes in the room which the Hollanders had given the Brahmins, I showed the princes where France lay upon one of them."

HERE is curious story of how a cow was in the habit of being milked by a snake. Peter M. M. Larew, of Newton, had a cow that came home every night without any milk, and the Ottawa *Citizen* says, thinking that some one was stealing milk from the cow before she left her pasture, Mr. Larew recently loosed her in a field near the house, where he could readily detect any theft. The animal seemed uneasy, and soon became so wild that Mr. Lawrew returned her to her first pasture ground. The bars being let down, the cow at once galloped to an old tree stump in the lot and began to bellow loudly ; soon a black snake emerged from the stump, coiled itself around the cow's hind-quarters and taking a teat into its mouth began sucking the milk. After a short time the snake returned to its hole. Mr. Larew sent a hired man for his shot gun. Within an hour the cow recalled the snake and again allowed herself to be milked. At a favorable moment, Mr. Larew shot the snake. The cow roared and pawed the earth like a crazy animal and continued to act as though mad for several days and finally died, presumably of a broken heart.

FRIDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

ELISE of Mousouri has sent to the *Eastern Herald* the following ghost story which, we believe, will be read with interest :—It was during the cold weather of 1887 that my husbad was out on tour in the district and I was left alone. It was just getting dark one winter evening, when I threw myself down on a sofa in my little boudoir before a fire, and began to think and ruminate in the twilight. As I lay thinking of the past, all alone, my thoughts went back to my home in England and I began to think of my dear old father and to wonder if I ever should see him again. I remained for about an hour in this pleasant reverie, when suddenly I saw my father plainly; he had entered the room noiselessly and stood facing me. I was wide awake and it was no dream; yes, there stood my father looking at me steadily and with eyes beaming with affection. Now although I was not a believer in ghosts, and scoffed at clairvoyance and all such things I felt a tremour come over me. I tried to speak but I could not do so, and only remained trembling and watching my father. My father approached me,seized me by the right wrist and in solemn tones said "Elsie dear child goodbye," and then vanished. I could feel the grasp of his hand and distinctly hear his voice and notice by the dim light of the fire that the clock on the mantel shelf pointed exactly at 7 p. m. Well all the next day I was puzzled as to what this interview with my parent meant, but two days later all was explained. I received a telegram from England stating that at 7 p. m. on the day on which my father appeared to me, he had died suddenly and that just before his death he was talking about me, and longing to see me. Without doubt I did see my father in the boudoir on that memorable evening, and as a proof that it was no phantom or ghost, around my right wrist which he grasped I still have a thin black line, which I never had before, and which has never left me since.

THE latest thing in insurances is against burglary. This is an innovation only just introduced in London, and it is rapidly coming to the front. For a very small premium one can leave his house without all the worry and anxiety usually felt by those who cannot leave any one in charge of their homes when out of town. The new insurance has, too, another recommendation. Nervous people, who are always fancying that some one is in the house, need not leave their warm bed to explore cold rooms and draughty corridors, but can simply lock their bedroom door and sleep on, knowing that if there is any burgling going on they will be fully recompensed for whatever loss they may have sustained.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* states that the Earl of Euston will on Saturday next apply for a *fiat* to criminally prosecute the Editor of the *North London Press* for stating that he was concerned in the revolting affair known as the Cleveland Street Scandal, and that he fled from the country in consequence.

THE illuminations at Quetta in honour of the Viceroy were on a grand scale, the summits of the mountains being lit up with thousand of lights. The Railway station and the town were also very finely decorated.

Mr. W. J. Cunningham, Under-Secretary, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Deprtment with effect from the 9th November, 1889, and during the absence on furlough of Sir H. M. Durand, K. C. I. E., C. S. I., or until further orders.

THE vacancy which will be created in the N. W. P. Board of Revenue by Mr. J. C. Robertson's retirement at the end of January next has been offered to Mr. J. R. Reid, late Secretary to the North-West Government, now at home on furlough. In the event of Mr. Reid being unable to accept the offer, the succession will go to Mr. W. Kaye, at present Commissioner of Bareilly.

THE latest returns of the Salt Revenue in India show that the sales during the seven months of the current financial year far exceeded those of similar periods in the last four years In 1885-86 only 35 lakhs of maunds paid duty, in 1887-88 the quantity was 42 lakhs, while the figures now given show that from April 1st to November 7th, 1889 over 43½ lakhs of maunds have been taxed. The duty already realized this year is nearly nine lakhs of rupees in excess of that of the first seven months of 1888. There has at the same time been a markrd decline in the importation of salt from England.

MR. BRADLAUGH has just recieved a legacy of £1,000, Mrs. Besant recieving £300.

THE Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, Mr. Mackenzie, shortly proceeds on a tour through all the Districts under his administration.

SATURDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

THE Hon. Mr. Scoble presided at the general meeting of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals held in the Bombay Town Hall last Tuesday evening. It was a long time, he said, since he had last had the pleasure of addressing a Bombay audience, and it was a source of satisfaction to him to appear amongst them again in connection with a society such as the one the anniversary of whose inauguration they were celebrating. Feeling as he did the greatest possible respect for these poor dumb creatures, it was a great satisfaction to him to look over the report of the history of the work done during the last fifteen years of its existence. He was pleased to find the connection that existed between the hospital and the Veterinary College: by such a connection instruction was rendered more easy and more complete to those who wished to adopt a veterinary profession.

A MANIFESTO issued by the Brazilian Government announces the abolition of the monarchy, and states that the temporary government will maintain order and liberty. The administration of the army and navy and the Ministry of Justice will remain as heretofore. The Senate and Council of State will be abolished, and the Chamber dissolved. The manifesto adds that the Republic will recognise the existing state of the Debts.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR attended the annual State reception at Government House, Madras, on Tuesday night, and left on the following morning for Mysore.

THE execution of Tantia Bhil has been fixed for the 4th of December at Jubbulpore. There seems not the least hope of a reprieve being granted, as the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces in dismissing Tantia's appeal expressed the opinion that he was not a person with any special claim to mercy.

THE revised programme of Prince Victor's tour in the Punjab and North-West is not yet complete, being still under consideration with the Viceroy.

MR. SEYMOUR KEAY is, we are glad to note, determined to devote a great deal of his attention to Indian matters as a member of the House of Commons. We are sure, the interest of India will gain by the rousing Mr. Keay will likely give Sir John Gorst, Sir Richard Temple, and the rest of the official optimists. A London correspondent writes :—"With Mr. Keay in the House of Commons, you will not have to complain of the name of India being seldom heard ; on the other hand, the fear may rise in some minds lest the name should be heard too often." We hope so.

THE State Council of Cashmere has sanctioned the preparation and publication of a scientific catalogue of the Maharajah's collection of Sanskrit manuscripts at Jummu, under Mr. Stein's editorship. The collection, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, "although of comparatively recent date, having been founded mainly through the late Maharajah Runbir Singh's munificence, is one of the most important libraries of Sanskrits MSS. in Northern India. It contains over 4,000 works, and is remarkably rich in old manuscripts, purchased at considerable expense in Benares, Rajputana, and other parts of the Peninsula. By the publication of a systematic catalogue of this great collection, which has not been previously explored by a European scholar, the Council and the Resident will render an important service to the cause of Sanskrit philology."

As some of our readers may have very little idea of what a Switchback really is, a few words on the subject, may not be out of place. This kind of pleasure Railway was invented some years ago by a Yankee, Thomson by name, with a view to supplying a really good and exhilarating amusement, a safe one, and above all one in which all classes and kinds of people could participate. It is in this latter respect that the Switchback has a superiority over other amusements, a good example of this was once witnessed in Singapure. There are five seats in each car and in the case in question a Chinaman occupied the 1st seat, a little Malay boy the second, an old Portuguese woman the third, a Tamil servant the fourth, and a Europian the fifth! All enjoyed it. The main station is to be erected at a height of 22 feet from the ground, and there will be two lines one for going and one returning. The total length of the lines is 500 feet and as the cars travel this distance in about fifteen seconds, the rate of speed can be imagined: There are three hills in the line which will be constructed in a precisely similar manner to those in England and will include the final extra dip the result of which is generally the loss of one's hat. Amusements of this kind which are harmless and at the same time healthy and exhilarating deserve every encouragement and the promoters have our best wishes for the success of their venture.—*Indu Prakash.*

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THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1889-90.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the 26*th Inst.* at 7 P. M.

Subject: Electric Discharges in High Vacua. The Telephone and the Microphone.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Thursday*, the 28*th Inst* at 4 P. M.

Subject: Potassium, Sodium and Ammonium. Carbonic, Hydrochloric, Nitric and Sulphuric Acids.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on *Thursday*, the 28*th Inst.* at 7 P. M.

Subject: The Elastic force and the Liquefaction of Gases.

LECTURE by Babu Mahendra Nath Ray, M. A. on *Friday*, the 29*th Inst*, at 4 P. M.

Subject: Energy accumulated in a moving body or Kinetic Energy.

LECTURE by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Saturday*, the 30*th Inst.* at 4 P M.

Subject: Sulphur and its Compounds with Oxygen and Hydrogen.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
November 23rd, 1889. *Honorary Secretary.*

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1889.

KASHMIR AND ITS PRINCE.

BABU JOGENDRA CHUNDRA BOSE, Vakil Chief Court, Lahore, has done good service by laying before the public, in his recently-published pamphlet entitled "Kashmere and its Prince," the real facts of the unfortunate Maharaja Pertap Singh's case. Those who wish to form a correct judgment on the Kashmir question should carefully study Babu Jogendra Chundra's pamphlet. It will be in the recollection of the reader that Lord Lansdowne in his now famous reply to the Maharaja Pertab Singh's letter justified His Highness's deposition chiefly on the ground that he had scandalously misgoverned his State. It is true that the Viceroy referred to the Maharaja's alleged disloyalty and his so-called letter of resignation; but there can be no doubt that His Excellency laid special stress on the argument that, although His Highness had had, in the fullest sense of the term, a fair trial, he had lamentably failed to set his house in order. Of course, if this contention could be established, the public would have no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that Pertap Singh deserved his fate. But what are the facts of the case? There can be no doubt that Kashmir had for a long time been misgoverned; but the question is, how far is Pertap Singh responsible for this misgovernment. On the death of his father he ascended the *guddi* in the autumn of 1885. The Foreign Office had long been anxiously waiting for an opportunity to reduce the Maharaja of Kashmir to the status of the other feudatories of the Empire. Under the Treaty of Amritsar concluded on the 16th March 1846, the Maharaja Golab Singh no doubt acknowledged the supremacy of the British Government; but it must not be forgotten that our Government made over Kashmir to him and the heirs male of his body *in independent possession*, in consideration for 75 lakhs of rupees in hard cash. The wisdom of Lord Hardinge's policy in selling Kashmir to Golab Singh has, we know, been questioned; but then in 1846 no one expected that the Punjab would be incorporated with the British Empire three years afterwards. It is now easy to say that the Treaty of Amritsar was a mistake, but the events of 1848 and 1849 could not have been foreseen when that arrangement was made. The Maharaja of Kashmir has, on his part, always carried out loyally and faithfully the provisions of the Treaty. Nevertheless, the Foreign Office took advantage of the death of Runbir Singh to reduce the status of his successor and at once converted "the officer on special duty" Kashmir into a full-blown Resident with the powers of his class to interfere in the internal administration of the State. Babu Jogendra Chundra Bose has conclusively shown that this arrangement which involved a violation of the Treaty of Amritsar prevented the Maharaja Pertap Singh from introducing the necessary reforms in the administration of his State.

Shortly after ascending the *guddi* Pertap Singh paid a visit to the Viceroy in Calcutta, and Lord Dufferin availed himself of the opportunity to impress on His Highness the absolute necessity of putting his house in order. The Maharaja returned to his capital with a firm determination to remove the abuses which had crept into almost every department of the administration. What he saw in the metropolis had opened his eyes and convinced him of the soundness of Lord Dufferin's advice. The late Moharaja, who was not very favourably disposed towards his eldest son, had placed his two younger sons in charge of important departments of the State. Pertap Singh found it necessary to continue his brothers in their offices, although he felt that such a course would give rise to serious complications, because he knew that the Resident sympathized more with his brothers than with himself. Then all the old officials in the State, who profited by the existing order of things, were strongly opposed to the introduction of changes. In spite of their opposition and the discouragement of the Resident, Pertap Singh, with the help of his able and faithful Minister Babu Nilambar Mookerjee, succeeded in effecting many important reforms in the various branches of the administration. The pamphlet under notice contains a list of these reforms all of which were introduced during the first year of Pertap Singh's rule. An enumeration of these measures would tire the patience of the reader. We may, therefore, only mention that the system of regular payment of official salaries, which was unknown in Kashmir before and which lies at the root of honesty of all servants was introduced, various oppressive taxes, cesses and imports which hampered trade and industry were abolished, two high schools were established at Jummu and Srinagar and Municipalities were created in both the towns, measures were adopted for placing the administration of justice on a sound and satisfactory footing, and the accursed system of *begar* or forced labour which is only a mild form of slavery and which still flourishes luxuriantly in British territory, was improved, as it could not be altogether done away with for the sake of the European tourists, who visit the happy valley in considerable numbers every hot season. There were some of the leading reforms which Pertap Singh effected in the administration of his State during the first year of his rule. The abolition of many taxes and cesses necessarily involved a large sacrifice of revenue to which Pertap Singh cheerfully submitted and he managed to make the two ends meet without borrowing. In his eagerness to improve the administration of his State, Pertap Singh adopted one measure which was particularly unpalatable to the Foreign Office and to Anglo-Indian officials generally. He employed a dozen or so of educated Bengalis to serve in his State. Salar Jung imported a large number of Hindustanis to assist him in reforming the administration of Hyderabad, the present Council of Kashmir is importing Punjabis by scores for filling all sorts of appointments, but Maharaja Pertap Singh committed an unpardonable sin by taking into his service a few well-educated and honest Bengalis. If he had followed the example of Sir Salar Jung or of the present Council of Kashmir, not a word would have been said against him. But as his choice fell on the Babu, who is an eye-sore to the average Anglo-Indian official in Upper India, he incurred the serious displeasure of the powers that be.

The arrangement under which Mr. Trevor Plowden was appointed Resident of Kashmir in the spring of 1886 in succession to Colonel Sir Oliver St. John was most fortunate for that State and its people. Although Sir Oliver did not give any particular encouragement to the Moharaja in carrying on the work of reform, he did not actively oppose it. But his successor acted very differently. From the very first Mr. Trevor Plowden, who had never before served in a feudatory State and who was utterly unfit for the difficult and delicate position of Resident in the Court of a Native Chief, assumed an attitude unfavourable to the Moharaja. He treated the Durbar with almost undisguised contempt. Anxious, as Pertap Singh was, to reform the administration of his State he wanted a friend and sympathiser in the representative of the Paramount Power at his Court, but instead of that he found an enemy in Mr. Plowden. When Babu Nimlambara Mookerjee found that he could no longer be of any service to the State in reforming its administration, he resigned his post in disgust and returned to Calcutta. Mr. Powden had been eagerly waiting for an opportunity to make his friend Dewan Luchman Das the *defacto* ruler of Kashmir and the opportunity now came. On Babu Nilambar's retirement Dewan Gobind Sobai was removed and Luchman Das was forced upon the Maharaja as his Prime Minister. The new Prime Minister with the support of his friend Mr. Plowden, at once reduced the Maharaja into a mere puppet. It may, indeed, be stated without exaggeration that Pertap Singh was practically deposed in the autumn of 1886, when Luchman Das was imposed upon him by the Foreign Office on the recommendation of Mr. Plowden. Luchman Das did not for obvious reasons look with favour upon the reforms, which had been introduced by the exertions of Babu Nilumbar and which had the effect of diminishing the revenues of the State. He was entitled, according to an arrangement entered into with his father Jwala Sahai by the Maharaja Golab Sing to a payment of Rs. 4 on every Rs. 1,000 of revenue received by the State. This being the case, he naturally disapproved the abolition of taxes and cesses which had had the effect of curtailing the income of the state. He, therefore, felt little scruple in sweeping away most of the reforms which had been effected during the first year of Pertap Singh's rule. And strange to say that Lord Dufferin, who was so very anxious to see Pertap Singh put his house in order, had not a word to say against the retrograde step taken by Luchman Das. Indeed, his lordship expressed deep displeasure with Pertap Singh, when at last, the latter mustered courage to send away the Prime Minister who had been imposed upon him. Even if Mr. Trevor Plowden had been removed from the Kashmir Residency when his friend Luchmon Das removed, there would have been some hope for Pertap Singh. But this course which, be it remembered, was strongly recommended even by the *Pioneer* and the *Civil* and *Military Gazette* was not adopted. Mr. Plowden was left at Srinagar, even though he had been pronounced by the *Pioneer* to have been "a phenomenal failure" in Kashmir. On Luchman Das's dismissal the Maharajah telegraphed to Babu Nilambar Mookerji to return to Kashmir and resume his old post. But Mr. Plowden at once sent a counter telegram to the Babu telling him not to come without the permission of the Foreign Office. Afterwards the Maharaja submitted a scheme creating a Council and he asked to be allowed to make Babu Nilambara a member of it. But Lord Dufferin distinctly told Pertap Sing that he would not under any circumstances be permitted to re-employ his trusted and favourite Minister. His Highness, then suggested that Babu Protab Chunder Chatterjee, who lately acted as a Judge of the Lahore Chief Court, should be appointed Judicial Member of the proposd Council; but even this suggestion was not entertained. Pertap Singh was not allowed to employ men whom he knew and trusted, simply because, we have no hesitation in saying, they were Bengalis. Two men from the Government Service, who were utter strangers to the Maharaja were thrust upon him. Mr. Plowden was at last removed from Kashmir in the autumn of last year and Colonel Parry Nisbet was selected to succeed him. Pertap Singh himself had suggested Colonel Nisbet's appointment to his Court. When passing through Rowal Pindi in the time of Mr. Plowden he met the Conolel who promised that if he ever became redident in Kashmir he would increase His Highness' reputation in every respect. Relying on this promise Pertap Singh moved the Government of India to appoint Colonel Nisbet in his place. But, unfortunately for His Highness, the gallant Colonel took a fancy to

Prince Ameer Singh and determined to make him the *defacto* ruler of Kashmir. How this object was accomplished we need not recapitulate, as the matter is still fresh in the recollection of the public. No unbiased person who carefully studies the case can help coming to the conclusion that poor Pertap Singh has been very unjustly treated by the Government of India.

SIR CHARLES DILKE ON INDIA.

SIR CHARLES DILKE, who made an extensive tour along the North-Western Frontier of India last year, recently delivered one of a series of Sunday Lectures for the people. The subject chosen by Sir Charles was "Our Colonies," in dealing with which he referred to India. He began by pointing out that in modern times Englishmen had never spoken of India as a colony. Sir Charles Dilke instituted an interesting and instructive comparison between India and Algeria. For some purposes Algeria is governed as though it were an integral part of France. The Frenchman does not look upon it as a colony, because it is included in the departments under the French Home Office, in the same way that the Channel Jolands or the Jole of Man were under the English Home Office. India is not, however, governed as an integral part of the United Kingdom. It is treated as a dependency and its Government is controlled by a separate department altogether for the maintenance of which the Indian taxpayer has to pay something like a quarter of a million of pounds sterling. The Colonies of England do not contribute a single farthing towards the cost of the Colonial Office in London, which is borne entirely by the British Treasury. In another respect India differs widely from Algeria. Algeria is a burden upon France. The French expend 45 millions of francs or nearly two crores of rupees on the civil government of Algeria per annum, and about a crore on the Algerian railways. Besides this, France has to pay upwards of 2¼ crores annually for the Algerian army. It will thus be seen that Algeria costs France more than 5 crores of rupees annually. The French have to pay dearly for the luxury of governing Algeria. Since 1830 France has spent no less than 200 crores of rupees on Algeria, of which nearly 15 crores represent dead loss. For the remaining 50 crores the only advantage France has derived is that she can make use of a portion of the Algerian troops for Continental purposes. While Algeria is so costly to France, India has not cost England a single farthing. England's splendid Indian Empire, the loss of which would, according to Lord Randolph Churchill, at once reduce her to a second-rate Power in Europe, has been acquired and is maintained without imposing the smallest burden on the British Exchequer. On the contrary, England is a large gainer in many ways from her connection with India. The only value of Algeria to France is that it furnishes an excellent field for the training of her soldiers. England not only derives this advantage from her connection with India but she also derives many material benefits therefrom. And yet it is impossible to persuade the British public to take the slightest interest in the affairs of England's greatest and most valuable dependency. A Nottingham Tramway *Bill*, strange to say excites greater interest in the House of Commons than the affairs of this vast country which is as large as the whole of Europe, excepting Russia, and which constitutes the brightest jewel in England's diadem.

In speaking of India, Sir Charles Dilke said that two reflections arose in regard to India. One was the question of how far the British rule in India was a good thing not only for England, but for the teeming millions of the country, and the other was whether, if it were a good thing for both, the rulers were taking all the means necessary, both civil and military, for securing the permanence of their rule. There can be no doubt that England's connection with India is not only advantageous to herself, but it is also beneficial to the ruled. Although there are few right-minded persons who agree with Sir Lepel Griffin that the English Government in India is the most perfect system of administration that the world has yet seen, it may be freely admitted that it is the best Government India has ever had or can expect to have so long as she remains under foreign rule. We have always maintained the view that if England had nothing in India beyond giving us the inestimable blessings of the *Pax Brittanica* which now prevail thoroughout the length and breadth of the continent and of Western education which has raised us from the torpor of ages, these two achievements alone would have justified her conquest and occupation of the country. But it must be remembered that although England has accomplished much for us, a good deal still remains to be done before her mission in India can be said to have been fulfilled. Sir Charles Dilke observed very pertinently that England's rule in India is to be permanent, English public opinion should be turned to this country and he did not hesitate to say that it was not wise that it should be administered in secrecy by an irresponsible bureaucracy. Sir Charles remarked:—"There was another reason apart from the obvious one. From the point of view of the bureaucracy itself it was undesirable that we should govern India in this secret and irresponsible way. Some day a difficulty would arise which would excite public attention here, and then unless they had an instructed public, they would have the bureaucracy swept away, and mistakes might be made which would not have been made if people had considered the matter. It was a grave mistake either to denounce Indian agitations, or to assume, because of the intellectual movement which had lately taken place in India that upon every point those who agitated for a change were right. But he thought most people would be agreed that the time had come when we ought to continue the process upon which we had already entered of associating with us in an increasing degree the Natives of the country in the administration of India—following the lines upon which we had travelled in the past. Not only for the blessings that might come from our rule, but for the sake of permanence, it must obviously be wise to continue to give greater satisfaction to the educated portion of the Native population." These most sensible and thoughtful observations we commend to the Indian bureaucrat, who sees everything that is bad in the National Congress movement, which he strongly denounces as seditious, and who would, if he could, summarily suppress all agitations for changes in the existing system of administration. If the bureaucracy understood their own interests in an enlightened spirit, they would see the folly of perpetuating the present state of things under which the children of the soil are rigidly excluded from all parts in the public service except the humblest. Last year when Sir Charles Dilke was making a tour along our North-Western Frontier, it was stated that he was not favourably disposed towards the Congress movement and the reforms at which it aimed. But it is now clear that the statement was not founded on fact. We think we may now claim Sir Charles Dilke as a sympathiser with the objects of the Congress, if not a supporter of all its demands.

In the concluding part of his lecture Sir Charles Dilke, as might have been expected made some remaks on the frontier question which he has for sometime made his special study. He pointed out that by the advance of Russia, India had been brought into the immediate neighbourhood of a vast European power which kept up an army with which it was impossible for England to cope in numbers. Without agreeing with those who ascribe to the present Russian Empire a desire to attack India, Sir Charles said it was not desirable that the frontiers of the two powers should be brought into close contact all along the line. He rightly holds that the danger is not so much one of successful invasion as dangers of fear of invasion. "It was" as he well put it "the danger that by immediate contact with a vast military power we should find ourselves in India forced into an expenditure which would increase the grinding taxation of the country, and would make our rule unpopular from one end to the other." This danger cannot be too carefully borne in mind. Men like Sir John Gorst and Sir Grant Duff may talk of the lightness of the burdens imposed on the people of India; but it is admitted by the highest authorities that the extreme limit of taxation in this country has been reached. This being so, the imposition of additional burdens upon the people would produce so much discontent as to constitute a grave political danger.

THE POLICE REPORT.

THE deliberations of the Police Committee of 1837 resulted in the passing of the Police Act which was Act V. of 1865. The operations of this Act extending over nearly a quarter of a century which we shall think, is sufficiently long for purposes of administrative experiments of this kind are anything but satisfactory, and the complaints against the present system are as numerous as they are frequent. Difference of opinion regarding the necessity of reforming our Mufassil Police is nowhere very marked, and the yearly Administration reports fully bear out the adverse remarks regarding its working constantly made in the Press. The courts of law that have most to do with this branch of the administrative machinery also make damaging remarks regarding the conduct of the Police in the course of judicial trials, that would have ensured its reform in any other country. Organised as it is on the model of the Irish constabulary, it falls far short of that historic body in point of efficiency and integrity, and a feeling of despondency overcomes the authorities as to the utter hopelessness of attaining better results. In numerous instances, as the British Indian Association pointed out in their memorial to the Government of Bengal for Police reform, the people, particularly the poorer classes, —from their ignorance, poverty and well-known timidity, the difficulty and risk of preferring complaints against the Police, and the still greater difficulty of successfully proving even well-founded complaints—feel indisposed to undertake such prosecutions as would make them marked men and the Police their determined enemies. These considerations often keep out of the Courts and the cognizance of the superior officers hundreds of well-founded complaints and cases of ill-treatment by the Police which, if added to those that come to light and are shown in the official report, would, considerably enlarge the official catalogue, and add to the great unpopularity of the present system. Sir Steuart Bayley is perfectly right in what His Honor observed in the resolution on the report of the last year's working of the Act. The theory of "fewer police, fewer crime" put forward by the Inspector-General on the basis of some statistics, is anything but sound. If police administration were as efficient and satisfactory as it should be, and if the reporting of crimes were attended with no unpleasant results, probably the reported crimes in Bengal would go up by leaps and bounds as well as the cases in which the police themselves are guilty of misdemeanours.

But the facts that do come to light are startling enough. Year before last the convictions obtained in the Burdwan Division—one of the most enlightened and advanced divisions under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal were only 12·7 per cent. of the cases sent up for trial by the Police. The condition of the poor people in out-lying Districts must indeed be helpless, when in spite of the progress of education, the existence of a powerful bar, and the vigilance of public opinion, so much as 87 per cent. of police cases have been deemed by the courts to be false in one of the most advanced Divisions of the province. This percentage test of convictions, if we may so call it, is considered by the Inspector General of Police as crucial, and shows but "a slight improvement as regards general results" in the words of the Lieutenant-Governor's resolution on the last year's Administration report. In the face of the remarks under quotation it is hardly necessary to appeal to figures and show that there is yet much to be desired. The resolution further goes on to say that the improvement claimed by the Inspector-General is "neither general nor very pronounced." It is satisfactory, however, to learn that this general question of the increase of crime in Bengal, and of the greater or less success of the police in coping with it, is separately under the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor. There is a general demand for the appointment of a Commission for enquiry into the present system and its working, and His Honor probably refers to the action that Government contemplates taking

in this direction. It is difficult to indicate definitely what reforms are necessary and how they may be effected. It is a properly constituted Commission of enquiry alone that can cope with the question after it has gone into the details very carefully and very minutely.

It is worthy of notice that while the percentage of convictions in Courts of Magistrates in 1888 is higher, that in Courts of Sessions is lower than in any of the preceding ten years. In part explanation of the former fact it is explained that the number of cases classed as "Public and local nuisances," in which there is invariably a very large percentage of convictions, has risen, from 9,086 in 1878 to 21,662 in 1888. That may or may not be so. But it strikes us that the more rational explanation of the phenomenon is that cooked up evidence is sifted more carefully in the Sessions Court than in the Magistrate's, where the Police have things pretty much in their way. The assistance of the jury or assessors, as the case may be, is sometimes very effective in arriving at the truth, and doings that would pass off tolerably well in the lower Court would not go down in the superior tribunal presided over by a trained officer, with, youthful predilections for the Police well nigh worn out. The separation of the Judicial from the Executive Service would be beneficial in this respect at least, if for nothing else; and the Judge that never was a Magistrate and as such the practical head of the Police, could detect its tricks much better than if his earlier associations did not happen to be so thick with the traditional *lal pugri*. Superior legal assistance also may partially explain the phenomena, for the timid *muktear* in the Magistrate's Court is very much at the mercy of the *huzoor*. As regards cases in the Courts of Sessions, it appears very serious that there are now twenty districts which show an excess of acquittals over convictions. The Lieutenant-Governor has not discussd the question of the general increase or decrease of crime in Bengal, and the greater or less ability of executive and judicial officers to cope with it, as this question has been separately raised by the Government of India as noticed above.

If efficiency and integrity are at a discount in the Police force, its explanation is partly to be had in the Administration report under notice. We have the candid admission that the average pay of the members of the Force during the last five years has been reduced. The average pay, either of the men or the officers in the lower grades, is by itself not by any means tempting, and if that is to be further diminished on economic grounds, it would be unreasonable to look for anything like efficiency or integrity. The smallness of pay tells in another direction, namely, the falling off of the educational standard of the Force. The percentage of men able to read and write in 1873 was 27·9, in 1878 it was 31. In 1887 it again fell to 27·9 while during the year under review it reached the lowest figure of the several last years namely 23·8. The same remark applies to the percentage under instruction for from 13·5 in 1873 it fell so low as 1·7 in 1888. The cause and effect in matters like these are indeed hard to discern and very likely the one tells upon the other in a manner that escapes attention. The Inspector-General seeks to explain the falling off by depletion of the reserves. He remarks that in former years, when reserves were not mere skeletons, as they are at present, schools were established in many districts, and were productive of much good. At those schools not only was instruction in reading and writing given, but the criminal law and procedure, as also the Abkari Salt Regulations, were explained. It is further observed that it is possible that the falling off in the number of men able to read and write may be due to the present recruits being of a more illiterate class than their predecessors. As to the different castes of which the force is made up, and, so far as such statistics can furnish grounds for drawing an inference on this point, it would appear that the composition of the force is very much the same as it was fifteen years ago, in 1874. The largest alteration in this respect, indeed, are in the case of Mahomedans, who now form 23·7. per cent. of the officers and 27·6 per cent. of the men, as compared with 25 per cent. and 30·2 per cent. in the year referred to; and in the case of the Brahmins and high-caste Soodras, who now form 3·1 and 2·8 per cent. more of the men than formerly, and ·9 and 3·1 more of the officers. If this be so the increase in the number of Mahomedan members of the force upon which the administration has now fully set its heart does not seem to have been attended with any very beneficial results.

There is one part of the resolution which we feel considerable hesitation in agreeing with for reasons explained above. It is as follows:—

It is worthy of consideration how far the statistics of judicial cases against the police can be accepted as indicating an improvement in the conduct of the force. It certainly appears probable that the number of cases brought to trial forms at least as large a proportion of those committed as in previous years, for such considerations as the opening up of the country generally, the spread of education and of information, and the existence of the press, render it less likely than formerly that instances of extortion or oppression on the part of the police are allowed to pass unnoticed. If, however, this conclusion be correct, that the proportion of cases actually brought to trial is at least as great as formerly, the conclusion appears sound that the steady diminution in the number of cases against the police in the last eleven years is, at any rate to a large extent, due to an actual improvement in the conduct of the police themselves. The Lieutenant-Governor notes with pleasure such signs of improvement as exist as the indignation which fresh cases inevitably excite is apt to give rise to the impression that the tendency is towards deterioration rather than improvement.

We maintain that all cases of torture, extortion and other misdemeanour do not and cannot possibly come to light and we have set forth above our reasons for believing so. The very constitution of the force, their prospects and pay make it impossible for things to take any better turn for the present. The Superintendent and his Assistant may have sufficient emoluments but the chowkedar and the constable, yea the head constable, the Inspector and the Sub are by no means above temptation. What wonder then that there should be disinclination to accept reserve duty or town or guard duty where the chances of extra honoraria are almost infinitesimal in comparison to the Muffussil, where the field of operation is much wider and safer. To condemn the ill-paid and ill used Chowkidar is hardly the right way of improving the police administration of the country, and many more things have to be done and a little more money spent before the consummation can be attained.

THE MAFASSIL MUNICIPALITIES.

Wednesday's issue of the *Calcutta Gazette* contains a long resolution regarding the working of Municipalities in Bengal during the past year. It appears that the total number of Mafassil Municipalities at the close of 1888-89, was 147 against 141 at the corresponding period of the previous year. The average proportion of rate-payers to the whole population in the municipalities for which complete figures are given was 17·85 per cent against 18·07 in 1817-88.

The election system was in force in 117out of 147 municipalities. Forty-six municipalities, comprised in the second schedule of the Municipal Act, were excluded from the privilege of electing their chairman, but in most cases they were allowed to make their own nominations. Out of a total number of 2,059 commissioners, comprising 925 nominated, and 1,134 elected, we observe that 332 were officials, 1,727 non-officials, 184 Europeans and 1,875 Natives. The percentage of officials and Europeans to the total number of commissioners in the last seven years from 1881-82 to 1888-89 shows a steady decrease in the official and European element in the municipalities. From the percentage of 26·3 of officials and 22·9 of Europeans in 1881-82 to 16·07 officials and 8·93 Europeans in 1888-89, the fall is certainly great, specially as regards the latter class of commissioners. It shows that the majority of Europeans do not care to sit on the Municipal Council, and that their interest in Municipal work is decreasing. Let the cause be what it may, the fact of their diminished interest in Municipal affairs is very much to be regretted. The attendance of commissioners at the meetings is considered by the Lieutenant-Governor to have been generally satisfactory. As honorary magistrates, the commissioners have done their duty to the satisfaction of both the Government and the people.

During the past four years the municipal revenues have rapidly increased, that is, from Rs. 25,32,864 in 1885-86 to Rs. 30,49,772 in 1888-89. The total income from taxatation proper, which was Rs.19,93,461 in the former year, rose progressivly to Rs. 22,35,044 in the year under review.

The expenditure of the municipalities seems to have been managed in a generally satisfactory manner. The cost of the general establishment employed by them during 1888-89 exceeded the charge for 1887-88 by only Rs. 1,678, the increase in previous years having been much larger.

In regard to loans and sanitation, the Lieutenant-Governor observes:—

"It is impossible to improve the sanitary condition of Municipalities without spending money on the improvement of water-supply and drainage, and funds for such purposes are not obtainable from current income. In some cases the amount required has been partially supplied by the munificent liberality of wealthy citizens, but even in these cases the growing needs of the municipality have shown that the funds so given must be supplemented from some other source; while ordinarily the municipal commissioners must be entirely dependent for the large sums required on loans either raised in the open market or lent by Government. The policy of the Government of India in regard to loans to municipalities is now so far modified that funds will henceforward be placed at the disposal of the local Government for the purpose with due consideration to available resources and the demands presented. Under the orders of the Government of India, dated 1st January 1889, loans can be granted to municipalities 'for works of public and general convenience and ultility such as drainage and water-works, bridges and the like, but not for works which are merely or mainly ornamental or convenient, such as town-halls, public gardens, or market places.' This concession, which will, it is expected, produce a powerful influence in the direction of sanitary improvement in municipalities, was, however, published too late to have any effect in the year under review, and even for the current year there was no time to prepare detailed estimates. During the past year, therefore, no loans were made to municipalities by Government and for the present year a lump sum of Rs. 50,000 only has been sanctioned. The estimates now under submission to the Government of India for the year 1890-91 show a great increase, and amount to Rs. 12,40,000."

Great credit is due, in the opinion of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, for the efficient manner in which the Municipalities have initiated sanitary measures. His Honor says:

"The great object is to lay out the funds which may be placed at their disposal to the best purpose on well-devised schemes of permanent utility. The new Sanitary Board which has been lately sanctioned, and will, it is hoped, be now constituted without delay, will be a great aid to them in the furtherance of these schemes. It is in regard to water-supply and drainage that municipalities should be urged to apply for loans under the rules now sanctioned. But it must be understood once for all that the Government will not contribute from Provincial funds in aid of such works. The municipalities concerned must be prepared to repay both capital and interest from their own expanding revenues or from special rates raised for the purpose. Good water and good drainage cannot be obtained in any city for nothing, and the cost of defraying such sanitary improvements must be met in future by the municipal rate-payers, and can no longer be defrayed, either in whole or in part, as has sometimes been done in the past, by funds levied by Government from the general public. It is precisely in matters of this kind that the distinction in the appropriation of funds raised by provincial and local taxation should be rigidly enforced."

It will be seen from the above that steady progress was made in the development of local Self-Government and the results seem to be satisfactory. The Commissioner of the Presidency Division records his opinion on the working of the Act in his Division, thus:—

"From what I have seen, it seems to me that on the whole the Act has worked well. Both the elected and the nominated Commissioners generally take interest in their duties, and the work has gone on smoothly." The Commissioner of the Dacca Division writes:—"On the whole the Municipal Act has worked smoothly and well throughout the Division. The divisions and dissensions which unfortunately prevailed in the Dacca Municipality in previous years appear to have considerably subsided during the year under report, and with the recent resignation of the Vice-Chairman, who belonged to the party in opposition to the Chairman, the executive may be expected to work more harmoniously than hitherto." Equally hopeful reports come from other quarters and unfavourable remarks that have had to be made in some instances will, it is to be hoped, gradually become obsolete and unnecessary.

While Expressing his satisfaction at the good work done by the Municipalities, His Honor thus notices the difficulties under which they are forced to work: "It is clear that good and honest work is being done in municipalities. Expenditure is annually increasing, large and important works of drainage and water-supply have been taken in hand, and are in various stages of progress, while in all departments there are signs of improved administration, and of the active interest taken by municipal commissioners in the duties entrusted to them. On the other hand, the failings which are inseparable from the working of all such local bodies are conspicuously evident. Personal jealousies and party strife are too common, and operate very prejudicially to the public welfare; there is a tendency on the part of municipal commissioners to benefit themselves and their own class to the exclusion of the poorer members of the community; there is not an unnatural reluctance, or timidity it may be called, in embarking on schemes of improvement until the necessity for expenditure has at last been forced upon the municipality by outside pressure; there is an absence of that practical attention to details which can only be acquired by long experience in administrative work. These are deficiencies which time alone will remedy, but the results of the past year show that decided progress, slow in some place but comparatively rapid in others, has been made. Municipalities not less than District Boards are in need of systematisation, and the remarks which have lately been recorded by the Lieutenant-Governor on the working of District Boards during the past year are equally applicable to municipal institutions. It appears that the establishment of a Local Government Board, somewhat on the lines originally contemplated, will soon become an administrative necessity in this province."

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

AS announced His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal and staff returned to the Presidency on Monday last. There was a assemblage at the Sealdah platform to receive His Honor.

THE proposal to spend 10,000 Rs. from out of the Municipal Funds of Calcutta came up for confirmation of the general body of Commissioners on Wednesday last. The entertainment was to include a river excursion to the Pulta water works which did not seem to find much favour. It was finally resolved to spend 2,000 Rs. upon the address and the casket and a special Committee of 20 members has been deputed to superintend the arrangements. The general feeling is that the public should not be shut out from demonstration of loyalty, which would be the result if the Municipality take upon itself the whole responsibility.

A MEETING will be held at the Rooms of the British Indian Association, on Wednesday, the 27th instant, at 4 P. M., to consider what public steps should be taken to accord a suitable reception to His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor, on the occasion of his visit to Calcutta in January next. The leading members of all sections of the community, both European and native, have been invited to attend the meeting.

WITH reference to the remarks made by us on excessive charge by drainage contractors in our last number, we are requested to state that a plan is always prepared in the office of the work to be done, so that no contractors can ever charge his employer for more work than the Drainage Department required, if the owner asks to see the plan. The details of the work to be done are, as a rule, described in the notice, we understand, as fully as the circumstances admit. We are also assured that all objections to notices before the work is done are favorably considered by the higher authorities, who regret much that people are so apathetic in the matter and are so reluctant to object.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy will hold levee at Calcutta on the 10th proximo. No cards will be received later than the 30th instant.

HER MAJESTY the Queen has signified her intention of opening the next session of Parliament in person.

THE Calcutta Corporation has resolved to ask the Hooghly Bridge Commissioners for the loan of two lakhs of rupees without interest for three years on account of the proposed Central Road. The unrighteous method of land acquisition just in vogue is not, therefore, likely to make both ends meet. When other resources have to be looked to, it would have been just as well to avoid this flagrant piece of oppressive injustice.

THE Governor of Bombay has published a minute on the recommendations of the Commisson which dealt with the important problem of the future extension of Bombay. Lord Reay thinks that his Government can safely adopt most of the Commission's recommendations for future guidance.

WE learn with pleasure that Mr. Bradlaugh is much better, and has been ordered to take drives. Unless he gets another relapse his visit to Bombay is still probable.

A DESPATCH from Captain Wissmann states that messengers from Stanley report that Emin and Casati are bringing with them three hundred Soudanese soldiers, besides many people and a quantity of ivory. Stanley, accompanied by six Englishmen, follows, with 240 Zanzibaris. The despatch states that Emin and Stanley have repeatedly fought and defeated the Mahdists, and have captured the Mahdi's grand banner. Most of Emin's soldeirs refused to march southward, declairing that their home lay in a notherly direction. Emin has placed two Egyptain officers in command of the stations. A later despatch states that Stanley and Emin Pasha, along with their party, reached Mpwapwa on the 10th of November, and are expected at Bagamoyo on the 1st of December. A despatch from Stanley himself has been published in which he states that he has discovered that Lake Victoria Nyanza extends to within 155 miles of Lake Tanganyika, that the length of Victoria Nyanza is 270 miles, and that it covers an area of 27,800 square miles.

REUTER Telegraphs that a disturbance took place at Glasgow University on Thursday. The students, resenting their exclusion from the conferment of degrees, hustled the Professors and the Principal, smashed the panels of doors, and drenched the Professors who were inside with buckets of water. Fancy a pack of Calcutta undergraduates contemplating a tithe of this disgraceful outrage. Sir Alfred Croft would have to wear out his very fingers and tongue in declaiming against the want of discipline among Indian boys and would have forthwith recommended the introduction of the healthful birch in the higher College classes.

BENGAL is busy in its preparations for the Congressand public meetings for the appointment of delegates and supporting the Congress resolutions are being daily held in every part of the country. The distance of Bombay and the rather heavy expenses of the journey will certainly be a great drawback. But we earnestly trust to see Bengal well represented for we are now passing through a veritable crisis. The management are trying to secure a special train for the delegates at a single fare for both the journeys. We are glad to see that the proposal to postpone the next Meeting for five years has met with little support. The number of delegates is yet unlimited and there is every reason to hope that the gathering will be large. Care should, however, be taken to secure the best possible men as delegates and to ensure that all creeds, castes and sections of the community are adequately and so far as possible, proportionably represented. Every delegate will have to pay a fee of eight rupees, and four rupees will be charged for the entire period of the Congress for food in the native style. Those who live in European style will have to pay Rs. 2 a day. Delegates will have to take their own utensils and bedding and no great amount of the latter need be taken, for it will not be very cold at Bombay even at Christmas. Not more than one servant should be taken and those that can do without it should do so. Servants may be fed for Rs. 2 for the whole period, or may buy their own food. None but delegates will be accomodated by the Reception Committee without previous notice. It has been wisely determined to insist upon delegation certificates, as much confusion was caused by its want last year. The certificate must be in duplicate, one to be sent on before-hand and one taken by the delegate with himself. It must clearly set forth in English the full name of the delegate, his tittles, degrees caste, religion, status, profession or occupation and be signed by the Chairman of the meeting or the Association electing the delegate. No delegate will be allowed to take his seat in the Congress without such certificate.

THE Viceroy paid a short visit to Khojak where the tunnel works are not yet completed and where His Excellency found some forty English miners in full work. The tunnel has six hundred feet more to be excavated, when it will be completed. The party went over the hill by rope inclines, and on the other side took horse and rode out to Chaman, the Ultima Thule of the British possessions on that side of India. Here the fort and the site for the station were inspected. Most of the buildings and construction works are done, but the rails have not yet been laid. A sham fight was held at Babli, some ten miles from Quetta in which an attacking force was supposed to be advancing from Kandahar. The elaborate fortifications and works of defence which were thus put to the test are never likely to allow the supposition to be converted into a reality, let us hope. An enthusiastic correspondent of a contemporary reports:—The Artillery practice was simply perfect, each shell being placed with marvellous accuracy, and the wonder was that no damage was done. But this can easily be explained, as the defence of Quetta has been so admirably planned as to be unassailable by the best Artillery fire. The lessons taught are that the Quetta defences with British and Native soldiers behind them are practically impregnable. His Excellency held a successful Durbar at Quetta on Wednesday last which was attended by the Khan of Khelat, the Jam of Las Beyla and four hundred Chiefs and Sirdars. Lord Lansdowne made a long speech in which the benefits of British rule were explained and the Durbaris were reminded of its strength and stability. There was also covert hint in defence of the Afgan policy of Lord Lytton in the speech that will strike many as somewhat out of place. Lord Dufferin had contemplated a demonstration of this description about two years ago which had to be abandoned owing to an outbreak of cholera. It was left to Lord Lansdowne to carry out Lord Dufferin's idea in this connection and the successful gathering of the various tribes on the Beluchu frontier must have been very gratifying to the Foreign Office which naturally takes the credit of the achievements on the frontier. Lord Dufferin wanted to get the trans-frontier chiefs also if he could; but Lord Lansdowne's programme was modest, for a more ambitious one might probably give offence to the Amir as trespassing on his

dominions. His Excellency reached Lahore on Monday morning when the Municipal address was received and replied to, and at night there was a full dress *levee*. The Punjab University proposes to confer on His Excellency the honorary degree of Doctor of Law.

WE are glad to see that the Benares sanitation and water-supply scheme will shortly be undertaken. Colonel Forbes recently visited the sacred city to discuss the main points with the Supervising Engineer, and the Municipal board, Tenders for the works will be called for at an early date, and subject to the approval of the Viceroy, it is understood that Prince Albert Victor will be asked to lay the foundation stone on the occasion of his approaching visit. The movement was initiated as a jubilee memorial and we trust it will be pushed on in right earnest. The abominations that pollute the Ganges every day is a reproach to the municipality and one not accustomed to its stinking smells cannot live in the city proper in comfort. The idea of constructing the work by public subscription is not likely to be carried out, owing to the shortness of funds, and the municipality will take it up on its own account. In this connection a rumour reached us a short time ago which but requires a passing notice. We were told that the Municipality would cause the railway authorities to levy a sort of duty on each ticket sold to every out-going passenger. This would be seriously unjust to the residents proper who may have occasion to go any number of times out of the city. The idea of crossing the river, and taking *ekka* to Mogulsarai for the purpose of avoiding the tax already recommends itself to the ingenuity of the Benerasites. The object of these exceedingly wise suggestions is to make the floating pilgrim population pay for improvements which will conduce to their comfort and health as well. Surely a less oppressive mode of doing so may be devised.

THE first meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council in Calcutta will be held about the middle of the next month.

THE efficiency of the Calcutta Fire Brigade, already doing so much useful work, is likely to be considerably enhanced now. It has just made a valuable addition to its establishment in the shape of a new Merry-weather's double cylinder Greenwich Fire Engine of the latest pattern, which is capable of throwing a jet of 600 gallons of water per minute. A successful trial of the new engine took place on Thursday last.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* says that if Sir John Gorst succeeds Lord Reay as Governor of Bombay, the Hon. George Curzon will probably succeed Sir John Gorst as Under-Secretary for India. The rumour, however, that Sir John Gorst has accepted the Bombay Governorship has no foundation in truth. It has been officially stated that Lord Haris has been appointed the Governor of Bombay.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR reached Madras at 7-30 a.m. on Tuesday last, when Lord Connemera and the Commander-in-Chief received His Royal Highness. The Municipal address conveyed an assurance that the people of the Presidency were second to none of her Majesty's subjects in a sincere appreciation of the benefits of British rule, and in devoted loyalty and attachment to the throne. A hope was expressed that the Prince's tour would not only be one of pleasure and enjoyment, but also that it would be the means of enlisting his Royal Highness's sympathies on behalf of the people of this vast Empire. The following was the Prince's reply.

I beg to thank you most heartily for the cordial and pleasant terms in the Address you have been so kind as to present to me to-day. You bid me welcome to the capital of the Madras Presidency. Ever since I landed in India I have been greeted by its people with an enthusiastic kindness and good-will to which I know I have no personal claim. But I can assure you that it is all the greater delight to me when I realize that, in the reception given to myself loyalty and devotion to her Majesty the Queen-Empress is made so unmistakably clear. It has always been my greatest ambition to see this vast and interesting country. I have long looked forward to the time when this wish might be gratified, and now that that opportunity has come, I feel confident, from what I have already seen, that my expectaion will be far more than realised, and that my tour will give me a life-long interest in the country, its people, and their institutions which could not have been acquired otherwise than by a personal visit. Once more, let me thank you for your Address of welcome.

Great enthusiasm prevailed among the people, who loudly cheered the Royal visitor as he proceeded on his way to the Government House. In the afternoon the Governor drove the Prince through the Fort and Black Town, and in the evening there was a dinner and reception at Government House. His Royal Highness left Madras on Friday and arrived at Mysore on the following evening when a hearty welcome was accorded him.

THE last Criminal Sessions of the year will be held on the 4th proximo, and will be presided over by Mr. Justice Norris. The calender is heavy, and includes the Wellington Street murder case. Justice Norris is also acting as the Insolvency Commissioner.

THE Hearsey Defamation Case has been dismissed once more. The prosecution took steps to prove the knowledge of the Editor as to the publication of the alleged libel; but the Magistrate of Howrah who tried the case did not attatch any importance to the evidence. Mr. Dare, the Printer, was discharged on Thursday, and Mr. Chesney the Editor, on the day following. The case was *not*, therefore, tried on its merits after all, for which we were told the *Pioneer* was so very anxious. If this anxiety was not a myth there was nothing to prevent Mr. Chesney acknowledging knowledge of the publication and then to allow the trial to proceed upon its merits. The second break-down might have been avoided if Captain Hearsey were properly advised, for our own opinion in the matter is that no further action should have been taken on the case after its first dismissal by justice Norris. The second dimissal considerably mars the effect of the first, instead of enhancing it as was probably expected. Mr. Allen's authorship of the defamatory article was sought to be established in court and there is a suggestion that the author should now looked to, since the Editor has got off twice. We trust the suggestion will not be entertained.

IT is refreshing to learn that our City Fathers are at times induced to think that there are wiser heads in the City than the glorious 76. The proposed "building regulations," which are most oppressive and stringent in their character narrowly escaped being adopted at Thursday's meeting, and it has been decided to submit them for public criticism. It is a wonder that while our burcaucratic legislators should hesitate to pass any measures without consulting the public, our Municipal autocrats should deem no such thing necessary though representative principles are supposed to guide their actions. It is a far greater wonder that when such a concession is made there should be objections from quarters whence they were least expected. Mr. Cotton did not relish the fun of the British Indian Association being invited to consider the regulations, and he was sorry that land-holders and the representatives of the Association should have so much attention shown to their interests. That in the eyes of the Author of 'New India' would be an unpardonable crime indeed. But Mr. Cotton did not evidently follow the Hon'ble Babu Kalynath Mitter, the mover of the proposition to invite public criticism, who expessly named the Chamber of Commerce and other public Associations along with that insignificant little body known as the British Indian. The apprehension is that many more buildings, will spring up during the time of grace and good intentions of our amateur, sanitarians entirely thwarted. Very serious matter certainly, for two months are sure to effect the mischief that as many centuries have not quite done. The heroic idea of 40 feet as the minimum for road width, is yet unkown in the East-end of London, and much the wiser plan would be for the Health Society and its supporters in the Corporation to transport themselves bodily to regions where their sanitary hobbies may have uncontrolled play.

WE had bad weather early last week and towards the end of the week before last. For a time it was decidedly cyclonic. There was no advantage to speak of from the constant drizzling we had, except that the harvest that was hopeful, materially damaged. Though nearing the close of November cold weather has not yet appeared in right earnest and we do not expect to have much cold either for the matter of that this winter. Want of cold in winter and abormal heat in summer are phenomena that fairly baffle sanitary science, and untimely rain and its absence when wanted naturally tell upon the material condition of the country. We have had bad harvest for several years and if the crops should again fail, as they are almost sure to do with this untimely rain, wide-spread famine may well be apprehended in Lower Bengal.

THE *Englishman* says :—

A few days ago a beckti fish, weighing 180 lbs., was caught by native fishermen in Channel Creek. Captain Snarling, of the I. G. S. N Co's steamer *Mirzapur*, which was anchored in the Creek, bought the fish for four rupees, and brought it up to town. The creeks in the Sunderbunds swarm with good eatable fish, and it is a pity that nobody thinks it worth his while to engage steam launches to bring the fish into the Calcutta market. Some twenty years ago, when the Port Canning Company was laying down shafting for the docks at Ellengang, the right to drag a small creek eight miles long was given to one of the employes. The result of the drag was that more than ten thousand maunds of good-fish were caught, nearly all of which was left to rot on the banks

The suggestion is well worth consideration; but the difficulty lies in the defec-tive transit arrangements which make it almost impossible for the fish to reach town in anything like an eatable condition. What is popularly known as "rail fish" is not so much bad in natural taste as it is unfit for human consumption owing to their coming in a pretty advanced stage of decomposition. Gualundo, Kustea, Monghyr, Pandua and even Lakhisarai might send an abundant supply of fish and yet fresh fish fetches a high price in Calcutta. Improved mode of conveyance with some sort of cooling arrangements to ensure against rotting and rapid transit are therefore essential to the success of the proposed trade.

THE last of the American Monarchies has been abolished, and by a military revolution with which the population in the capital as well in the provinces seems to have completely sided, a Republic has now been established in Brazil. The struggle, if struggle there was indeed, was but short and Emperor Pedro II. has been deposed and sent out of the country with his family and is now on his way to Europe. The Premier too has been banished and the Minister of Marine killed. General Fonesca who was lately punished for insubordination headed the movement and has been nominated president of the provisional Government at Rio Jeniro. In the decree of the provisional Government it is explained that amongst other causes, the marked favour shown to the clerical party by the Crown Princess Isabel who is married to Prince Louis of Orleans led to the revolution. The dissolute manners of the Comte d'Eu, her husband, and the frivolity of the Princess also gave great offence to the people and the provinces generally accept the Republic. The population remained quiet throughout the crisis. Much sympathy is felt in Portugal for the Emperor who ruled for 58 years and had put down many republican movements before. The Republic will respect all contracts entered into by the Empire.

THE sittings of the Parnell Commission are over at last. Sir Henry James concluded his address on Friday and Sir James Hannen, the President, thanked all the learned counsel for the assistance they had given the Commission in their search after truth in the matter of this enquiry. He and his brother Judges hoped they would be able to find the whole truth and present it plainly in sight of all men. The Court then rose.

The report will probably take two months to complete. It is needless to add that the report will be looked forward to with the greatest possible anxiety and interest in the United Kingdom, for the fate of Home Rule in Ireland now literally trembles in the balance.

Extract.

LORD DUFFERIN ON KASHMIR AFFAIRS

THE Marquess of Dufferin and Ava was entertained on Oct. 30 at a dinner given by the London Chamber of Commerce at the Hotel Metropole, Sir J. Lubbock, M. P., in the chair. The speech which Lord Dufferin made on the occasion was an important one. It throws light on the recent action of the Government of India in Kashmir. "It may be in your recollection "said His Lordship" that a few months ago the Government of India found it necessary to intervene with reference to the governing powers of the Maharaja of Cashmere. You all know how important is the situation occupied by Cashmere on our North-Western frontier, and you will also understand how absolutely necessary it is that the people of Cashmere should be well disposed to this country. When I went to India the Ruler of Cashmere was not only an old man, but was suffering from a mortal disease, and though the condition of the State was anything but satisfactory, I did not understand that it was necessary to use twards him any harsh remonstrance; but I took the earliest opportunity of endeavouring to impress upon him the nature of his responsibilities, and the earnest desire, of the Indian Government to assist him in discharging them. I soon perceived, however, that his Highness's limited, or undeveloped factulties were hardly equal to the heavy task which Providence had laid upon his shoulders; but, nevertheless, unwilling as the Government of India is to interfere with the jurisdiction of any native prince, it is determined to do everything in its power to leave unhampered and undivided those sovereign rights with which the feudatories of Her Majesty have been endowed, and is determined to risk the experiment, and, accordingly, the young Maharajah was inducted in to the full powers of his estate. As when I left was evident that he was by no means equal to their discharge, it consequently was entirely without surprise that the present Viceroy had been compelled to do that which I myself foresaw would be necessary. At the same time we have this consolation, that it has been altogether an exceptional case, for I have no hesitation in saying that among the present rulers of India there many a chief who, in the purity of his life, devotion to duty, and earnst de-ire to discharge the responsibilities which have been cast upon him towards his supreme ruler and his subjects, may favourably compare his with the reign of the sovereigns of Europe (Hear,, hear) I desire to state that the policy of the Government is that it should be centralised as much as possible, and we consider it is a very great relief and advantage thus to be able to discharge so large a portion of our responsibilities to the native princes of India, (Hear, hear.) We are endeavouring to interfere with as little as possible, and to give as large a scope and as perfect an autonomy as possible to all the Provincial Governments of India; and here I am glad to have the oppertunity of expressing my gratitude to those rulers who were my colleague in the Administration of our Indian Empire—to Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff, Lord Connemara, Lord Reay, Sir Charles Aitchison, and others. (Cheers). There is not one of them from whom I have not received the most loyal support and kindest sympathy and in paying this tribute to them, I desire to fulfil a duty which I was unable to perform when I last addressed a London audience, and that was to express my deep sense of obligation to those able Civil Serants who, although not engaged in the Supreme Government of India, nevertheless, so nobly discharged those onerous and burdensome duties of which the people of England have a very inadequate idea in conducting the several departments of the Provincial Governments. (Cheers). In conclusion, I have only again to thank you for the most kind and sympathetic manner in which you have been pleased to recieve my name; but, above all, I have to thank you for the way in which you have cheered the mention of Lady Dufferin's name. (Cheers.) I assure you it will be the greatest possible gratification to her to know that she has been so kindly remembered, and it will be my first duty on going home to-night to be the interpreter to her of your sentiments." (Cheers).

THE TIMES ON LORD DUFFERIN'S SPEECH:

The safety of India is a phrase which is often glibly used by people who do not appreciate its unspeakable importance. India is not a mere jewel in the Crown. Lord Dufferin showed last night that it is by far the best friend the British commerce possesses, and that it could not be torn from us or cast adrift without calamitous consequences. No cottage in a manufacturing district, Lord Dufferin tells us, but would feel the shock of so fatal a severance. Our trade with India during the past year exceeded that with any other country in the world, with the exception of the United States. Similarly, the United States are the only country which absorbs more of our exports than India. Our exports to India amount to 34 millions, while France and Germany take from us respectively only 24 and 27 millions. Our trade with India amounts to 64 millions, or nearly one-tenth of our trade with the whole world. It may be thought that India would have been just as good a customer to us if she were not part and parcel of the British Empire; and the gate of China which, with her larger population, only deals with us to the extent of 17 millions, would not itself disprove such a theory, because the influences in China adverse to foreign trade are still strong. But few people will be induced to believe that India could have maintained such a high level of prosperity and consequently of ability to buy our products she had been left to stew in her own juice; while if she had been engulfed by some other European Power her commerce would have been governed by a hostile fiscal system. Lord Dufferin next reminds us that India is our great reserve granary. Lean years in America and Russia are, curiously enough, often years of abundance for the Indian ryot, and thus India redresses the balance of the harvest in other parts of the world. There are those who say that India will do a great deal more than this, that she had hardly begun to compete seriously as a wheat-producer in the European markets as yet, and that her resources are immeasurably superior to her rivals. We seem to be only as yet on the threshold of India enterprise in this as in other fields. Indian cotten is a crop capable of indefinite expansion, and Lancashire finds it convenient to take the raw cotten with one hand, and to pay with the other in manufactured goods.

It is true that the system has not worked without friction, for while it is an advantage for Lancashire to receive Indian cotton duty free, authorities are not agreed it is an unmixed advantage for Bombay to be forced to exhibit a corresponding hospitality to our manufactured cotton. Cotton to the value of 72,000,000*l.* was exported from this country in 1888, and of this India took 21¼ millions in value, while China heads the list of other customers with 6½ millions. Then there is hard-ware, and tea, the Indian imports of which last have now overtaken those of Chinese origin.

Such facts and figures as these force us to recognise that the day is long over-past when the cry of "Perish India" could be seriously discussed as defensible. At a time when trade unions are themselves loudest in the call for the extension of our markets, any one who ventured to profess indifference to the retention of this, our greatest market by far, would be treated with merited contempt, Lord Dufferin impressed upon his audience the infinite expansibility of Indian resources. There are vast tracts of fertile land untapped by railways. The Indian Government has done and is doing all it can to construct and to encourage the construction of fresh lines. Lord Dufferin exhorts capitalists to go in and do what the Government finds beyond its power, and assures them that they will find it pay. Whether capitalists would be satisfied with the average dividend hitherto earned by Indian railways we have our doubts; but it may perhaps be said, on the other hand, that private railways in India need not be constructed upon the expensive scale of the State and the guranteed lines. For the rest, Lord Dufferin had much that was interesting to say upon the subject of the Maharajah of Cashmere, the restriction of whose administrative powers has been held up to the world as a monstrous act of tyranny. The ex-Viceroy showed very conclusively that the young ruler had been seriously warned before extreme measures were resorted to, that impunity would have meant great suffering and probably disturbances among his subjects, and that a chronic state of dissension in a State situated like Cashmere upon the north-west frontier would be a distinct danger to the rest of India. But Lord Dufferin stated with emphasis that it is the earnest desire and the fixed policy of the Indian Government to respect the independence of the feudatory chiefs.—*Times.*

A CARD.—AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the *Paris Figaro*, of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a Missionary in old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and an early grave. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W. C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper. 10

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS GREAT VALUE AS A NUTRIENT OF WEAKLY CHILDREN.—In cases of languid and imperfect nutrition often observed in children, the surprising efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is thus described by Dr. Edward Carey: "It is in the diseases incidental to childhood, that mainly depend on the mal-assimilation of the food in the pale cachectic child, when the anxious practitioner has exhausted the whole range of alteratives and tonics, that Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil will come in and satisfy his most sanguine expectations. Where the powers of life are low, it affords nourishment to the body when none other can be borne it furnishes the frame with fat in a truly wonderful manner; and administered as it is in Holland, to the delicate and puny child, who though not considered ill, is in that state of impaired health which would favour the development of disease, its extraordinary effects will soon be visible, after having taken it for a short period, in a return to health and strength which were before unknown, and which will be accomplished by no other remedy with which we are acquainted. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

WHAT THE DOCTORS SAY.

"Warner's 'SAFE' Remedies are free from mercury, and also from any poisonous or deleterious ingredients. They may be taken with perfect safety."—GEORGE HAND-SMITH, M.D., 74, College Street, South Kensington.

"The greatest recommendation I can give Warner's 'SAFE' Cure is to point to its vast and increasing sale, showing its undoubted worth."—M. E. WILLIAMS, M. D., 91, Hoxton Street, London, N.

"I am willing to commend and frankly admit the value of Warner's 'SAFE' Cure."—R. A. GUNN, M. D., Editor *Medical Tribune.*

"Warner's 'SAFE' Cure has relieved the kidney trouble, the cure is completed and my health restored."—GUSTAV WEBER, M. D., Dessau, Germany.

"Warner's 'SAFE' Cure has very much benefited a patient of mine who suffered from catarrh of the bladder,,—Dr. BOETTCHER, Langeln, Saxony.

The remedy can be had of all Chemists and at the Bazaars, or of Ballantine & Co. for 32-page illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent free, post paid.

Government Notification

Calcutta Gazette.—*20th November*, 1889.

GENERAL.—Babu Akhil Chunder Roy, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector of the fourth grade, in the Backergunge, District, is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector under Regulation IX of 1883.

Babu Kherode Chunder Sen, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinagepore, is transferred to the sudder station of the District of Tipperah.

Mr. L. P. Shirres is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and is posted to the sudder station of the District of Lohardugga, on being relieved of his present appointment as Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Mr. C. Brownfield is appointed to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the fourth grade, with effect from the 5th June last.

Mr R M Waller, Magistrate and Collector, Noakholly, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Furridpore, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr T J C Grant, on until further orders.

Mr. Waller is also appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors.

Mr S L Maddox, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Gya, is transferred to the sudder station of the District of Patna.

Babu Bhoirub Nath Palit, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Burdwan, is transferred to the sudder station of the District of Julpigori.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,—Syed Mahomed Ibrahim, an Honorary Magistrate of the Khagole Bench, in Dinapore, is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Bankipore Bench, in the District of Patna, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Babu Krishna Kally Mukerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Lohardugga, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

Babu Bepin Behari Ghose, B L, is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Hughly, to be ordinarily stationed at Jehanabad, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Moty Lal Haldar, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Moulvi Wajid Hossein, Deputy Magistrate, Mozufferpore, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language,

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of Section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers the undermentioned Honorary Magistrates of the Lalbagh Bench, in the District of Murshedabad, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language :—

Solmon Kadr Syed Wahed Ali Mirza and Syed Fazuddin Ali.

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Moulvi Abdul Huq, Sub-Deputy Magistrate, Nelphamari, Rungpore, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

Captain G D C Gastrell, Bengal Staff Corps, is vested with powers under Section 28, Act III of 1880 to try breaches of the rules made under section 25 of that Act in the Cantonment of Buxa, vice Major A Fishe.

Babu Sashi Bhusan Mukerji is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Bench at chanchal, in the District of Maldah, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Mr. L. P. Shirres, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Lohardugga, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, and with those under sections 110, 133, 143, 144, 191 and 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Mr. H. T. Hyde, Barrister-at-Law, Secretary to the Board of Examiners for Pleadership and Muktearship, is granted leave without pay for two months, with effect from the 21st instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Babu Gonesh Chunder Chowdhry, Subordinate Judge, Nuddea, is allowed leave for six months, under Article 370 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st December, 1889, or from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Jay Gopal Singh, Officiating Subordinate Judge of Midnapore, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge of Nuddea, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Gonesh Chunder Chowdhry, or until further orders.

Babu Juggobundhu Gangully, Small Cause Court Judge of Jessore, on leave, is appointed to be Subordinate Judge of Midnapore.

Babu Dwarka Nath Bhuttacharji, Officiating Small Cause Court Judge of Midnapore, is confirmed in that appointment.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Presidency Magistrates for the Town of Calcutta :—

Moulvi Mahomed ; Mr. R. Y. Remfry ; and Mr. E. O. Moses.

Eratum.—With reference to the order of the 11th October last, published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 16th idem, appointing Syed Wahiuddin Ahmed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Barh Bench in the District of Patna, for Wahiuddin Ahmed read Waliuddin Ahmed.

Grant of leave to Munsiffs.—Babu Srinath Paul, Munsiff of Burrisual, in the District of Backergunge, is allowed leave for 15 days, viz., 7 days under Article 309 of the Civil Service Regulations, and the remaining 8 days under Article 306 (b) of the same Regulations, with effect from the 21st November, 1889, or from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Pramatha Nath Chatterji, Munsiff of Tajpore, in the District of Tirhut, is allowed leave for three months, under Article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

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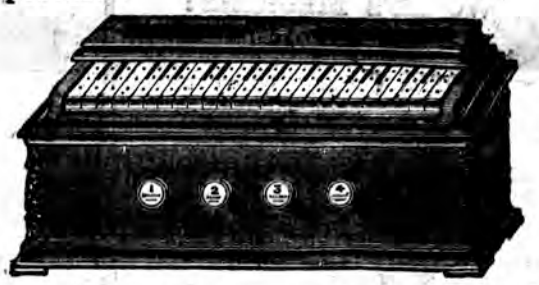

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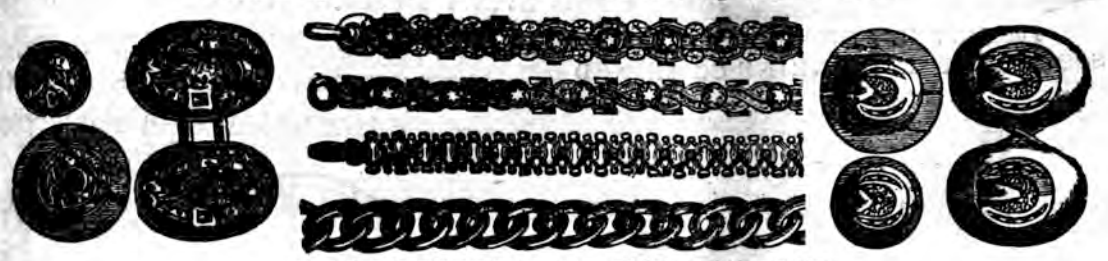

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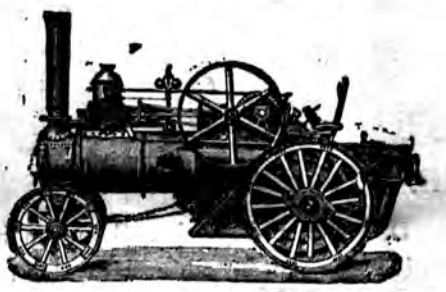

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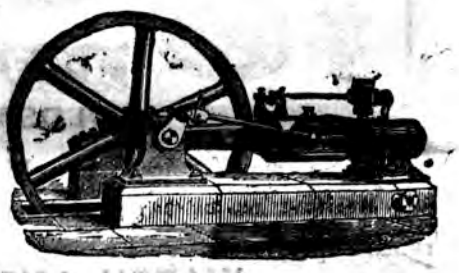

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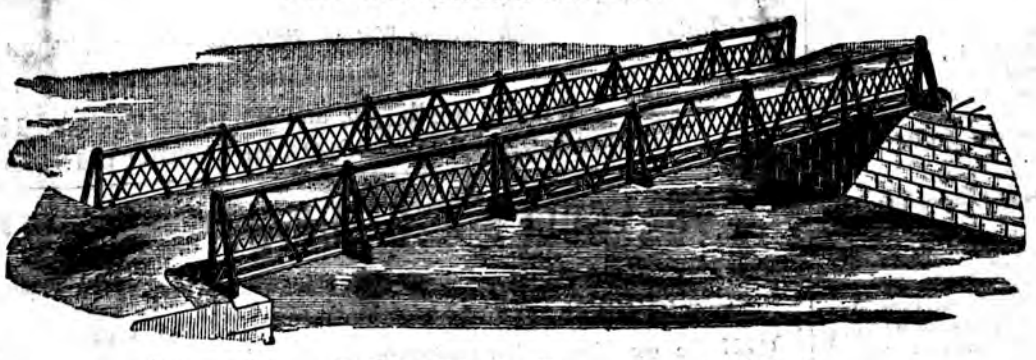

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